

tome, not only of the case, but also of the history of the question as viewed from the conservative and ecclesiastical side. But its final recommendation or rather concession revealed the fact that the party who had for nearly twenty years struggled to give this view effect, were becoming conscious that its enforcement was impracticable. This bill offered terms more favourable than any which could have been carried through the Legislative Council heretofore. The bill was therefore passed and the charter was accordingly amended in the following points :—

1. That the judges of His Majesty's Court of the King's Bench shall for and on behalf of the King be visitors of the college in the place and stead of the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

2. The president of the university on any future vacancy shall be appointed by His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, without requiring that he shall be the incumbent of any ecclesiastical office.

3. The members of the College Council including the Chancellor and President shall be twelve in number of whom the speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature of the province and His Majesty's attorney and solicitor general for the province for the time being shall be four, and the remainder shall consist of the five senior professors of arts and faculties of the said college, and of the principal of the Minor or Upper Canada College.

4. It shall not be necessary that any member of the said college council to be so appointed, or that any member of the said college council or any professor to be at any time appointed shall be a member of the Church of England, or subscribe to any articles of religion other than a declaration that they believe in the authenticity and divine inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and in the doctrine of the Trinity.

These were large concessions, but they were made without involving any change in the present presidency or any such change in the personnel of the council as to endanger the predominance of the Church of England, and they left her in possession of the divinity chair. Thus, the university was still an object of suspicion to both Presbyterians and Methodists.

Dr. Strachan at once proceeded to press the university forward to actual operation. In the month of May the council was reconstituted according to the amended charter. He had already submitted to the former council a plan of organization involving an annual outlay of about £7,500; and on the 10th of June a meeting was held at which the members signed the required declaration, and proceeded to discuss plans for buildings and for opening university classes to students. An architect was appointed, estimates were received, and by December the contracts were ready for signature. But here the rebellion brought all proceedings to a sudden termination. When in the summer of 1838 the